

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, -KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 729 Broadway, -COMEDY OF RACE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th and 6th sts. -LIFE OF DR. MATTHEW.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -WAITING FOR A VENUE.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street, -THE NEW CRUISE.
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, -THE DRAMA OF HONOR.
ROUTH'S THEATRE, 231 st., between 8th and 9th sts. -A WINTER'S TALE.
NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, No. 45 Bowery, -GERMAN OPERA -LAIRBAINE.
WOOD'S MUSICAL THEATRE, corner 25th st. -Performances every afternoon and evening. -HILLY.
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street, -RANDALL'S TROUBLES.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, -NICK AND NICK.
BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 251 st., between 6th and 7th sts. -NEURO MINSTERLEY, AC.
TONY PATRICK'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery, -VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway, -COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS, AC.
NEWCOMB & ANGLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, corner 25th and Broadway, -NEURO MINSTERLEY, AC.
DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway, -SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, May 11, 1871.

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The Mace-Coburn excursionists are at Erie, Pa., and that little city, it may well be imagined, is in a tremor of anxiety and excitement.

THE REPORTED TAKING OF THE CITY OF LIMA.—A telegraphic dispatch from Jamaica announced the taking of the city of Lima by a party of insurgents. This was, probably, an error, and referred to the capture of Tunja, the capital of the State of Boyaca, in Colombia.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION RIDDLE is finally solved by the report of the investigating committee, which declares that Jewell received one hundred more votes than he is credited with in the Fourth ward of New Haven. The Legislature will formally declare him elected to-day.

WHERE IS THE WATER?—Our efficient Board of Public Parks has erected a number of beautiful fountains in the various parks and squares; but where is the water? It may do very well to have dolphins and mermaids and Venuses rising from the sea; but how can a dolphin display his beautiful colors or a Venus have herself without water? Pile on the water, Commissioner Hilson! Pile it on!

THE GLORIOUS MAY WEATHER, among the other beautiful things it brings to us—flowers, fruit, Quakers, country cousins and the like—brings also perceptible activity on the new Post Office. The walls have already sprouted from their deep beds in the ground and are being assiduously cultivated and tended by myriads of tillers of the earth. They will soon spring up and blossom into columns and cornices, and window frames and rafters, and finally, we hope before many such seasons are over, into a real New Post Office.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC held its national encampment in Boston yesterday. General John A. Logan presiding. There was quite a lively display, a good deal of regular routine business was transacted and a banquet was given at Faneuil Hall in the evening. Here General Logan made a speech, declaring that the object of the association was in no wise political, but that it aimed to keep alive the social ties formed between comrades during the war and to foster and cherish the great principles of love for the Union and for freedom that first called them together as brothers-in-arms. At the conclusion of his speech General Logan declined a re-election as Commander-in-Chief.

BREACHES OF PROMISE have their ameliorating circumstances. The woman who suffered from one recently and afterwards refused to marry her promising young man because of his religious faith is declared judicially to have no further claim upon him, and must "hoe her own row" hereafter. This should be a warning for all future time to all confiding damsels. Let them be sure of their sweetheart's religious views before they confide in him too far. It would not be a bad idea to have newly introduced beans mark an avowal of faith at the first visit, or better still, to have the mutual friend who introduces him state his case, as thus, for instance:—"Miss Smith, Mr. Jones, Presbyterians, or Mr. Thompson, Hardshel Baptist." And Miss Smith, having her own religious views, might, on the instant, dismiss any one whose religious views would seem to be inconsistent with the harmonious progress of a breach of promise case.

The Ku Klux from Different Points of View—Our South Carolina Correspondence.

Since the nomination of General Sherman for the Presidency by the HERALD, on the spur of that significant little speech which the General delivered at New Orleans upon the Ku Klux question, the press and politicians of all sections and parties have been in a flutter. This is natural, for the so-called Ku Klux matter is looming up as a political issue, and the mention of General Sherman for President on account of his broad, liberal and patriotic views regarding the South has drawn all eyes toward him. People begin to inquire seriously whether the opinion expressed by the distinguished General of the Army about the Ku Klux and the South or the representations of radical partisans be true. Knowing that he is a warm personal friend of the President, and that he would not go out of his way to condemn the policy of the administration and the radical party, great importance is properly attached to the damaging words he uttered. "I probably," he said, "have as good means of information as most other persons in regard to what is called Ku Klux, and am perfectly satisfied that the thing is greatly over-estimated; and if the Ku Klux bills were kept out of Congress and the army kept at their legitimate duties there are enough good and true men in all Southern States to put down all Ku Klux or other bands of marauders." The radicals and friends of the administration endeavor to throw doubt on these words, and quote another speech said to have been delivered by General Sherman apparently in somewhat of a different spirit; but the two do not really conflict, and the one quoted above is so characteristic of the General that we must believe he delivered it unless denied by himself.

The copious correspondence we publish to-day in another part of the paper from our special correspondent in South Carolina, and the proceedings of the Convention at Columbia, in that State, a report of which we published yesterday, tend to show that what General Sherman said about the Ku Klux was true—that, in fact, the Ku Klux evil is much over-estimated; that the mass of the Southern people wish to live in peace and are ready to submit to the present state of things. Some lawless rascals there are, no doubt, both in South Carolina and other Southern States. Such are found everywhere, and we are not without them in the North. It is wrong to attribute all the crimes in the South to the Ku Klux. Plenty of them, and horrible ones, too, are committed by negroes, who certainly do not belong to the secret organization of which so much has been said. Admitting that there are Ku Klux outrages, and that they are worse and more numerous in South Carolina than elsewhere, we should not lose sight of the terrible ordeal the South has passed through—the radical uprooting of all its social and domestic institutions, as well as its political ideas—and the ordeal it is still passing through. Look, for example, at the South Carolinians, the very pink of honor—and sometimes extravagantly and foolishly so, yet a noble people—how they have been placed under the heel of their former slaves—under the government of negroes that can neither read nor write, and of miserable, unprincipled adventurers from the North. Can we be surprised that they chafe and are restive under such circumstances? The wonder is that such a people conform to the extraordinary change so readily.

We know of no better explanation of the feelings of the best and ruling class of the South than is shown in the conversation which our correspondent had with Mr. Alfred Huger. Mr. Huger is a truly representative man of South Carolina, and, to a great extent, of the whole South. He was an old slaveholder, a State rights man of the Southern school, a rebel, as going with his State and section in the fearful issue made, though not believing in the doctrine of the right of secession; yet he, since the war, votes for his own negroes for office—yet he says that he is always willing to vote for a respectable negro for Congress or any other high position. We have no doubt of the honesty of this gentleman. We believe that the position he holds with regard to the status of the negro under the new order of things is the same that the bulk of the intelligent men of the South hold. This, too, is the opinion of the most sensible negroes of the South, as may be seen by our correspondent's interview with Riley, Brown and others, and would be of the negroes in general if they were not subject to the influence of corrupt and selfish carpet-baggers and the seafaring intriguers of that section. Look at the frightful taxation and expenditure of South Carolina and the wholesale plunder of the State by a corrupt and ignorant Legislature and local government, and it will be seen there is good reason for the hostility of the intelligent and conservative portion of the community. Surely there ought to be some consideration for the people of our own race and blood—for that highly honorable and brave people who fought so nobly for the independence of the United States and the right of local self-government, notwithstanding the mistake they made in the secession movement. There is no good reason to doubt the avowed intention of this people to give the negroes their rights under the amendments to the constitution. They may resist the intolerable corruption and rascous extravagance of their local government, but there is evidently no disposition to resist the federal government. Should they resort even to exceptional means to accomplish their object the federal administration ought to show some forbearance as far as the limits of peace may admit. A war of races or sectional war should be avoided by all means.

The composition and action of the Convention assembled on Monday last at Columbia, S. C., ought to inspire confidence in the administration at Washington that the Southern people were intent on preserving order and carrying out faithfully the amendments to the constitution securing the rights of the negroes. In this body are men of the old secession or rebel class, conservatives of the new era, Union Southerners, negroes who have come up with the new order of things, and representative men of all classes and both races. Disorganizing resolutions were promptly voted down. The best and most intelligent citizens of the State were

there. The sole object was to reform the abuses in the State government and to preserve peace. What better argument is needed for South Carolina and the South generally? What greater reproof to the partisan coercive legislation of Congress? There is no necessity for the employment of military power in the affairs of the South if the conservative classes be supported in their efforts to suppress disorders and to govern wisely. The first thing to be carefully avoided is federal interference with local self-government, for this is the basis of our glorious institutions and liberty. Though Congress may have thought proper to invest the President with extraordinary powers he ought not to use them unless there be danger of civil war. It was never contemplated by the founders of the government or in the constitution that the President should use the power of the sword, only in case of civil war and unless called upon for that purpose by the State governments. To compel local communities to execute the laws, and especially to hold them responsible for the non-execution of such laws, is a new theory of government in this republic and a great step toward a centralized despotism. We hope General Grant may be as prudent and moderate in executing the doubtful power conferred upon him as he was skillful in the management of the war. Let him remember that political objects are not likely to be attained by a violation of the true principles of our constitution and government. Kindness and a proper consideration for the South in the abnormal and extraordinary circumstances of its condition should govern his action. The Ku Klux is but an accident, a thing of the day, and, as General Sherman said, greatly over-estimated. The expression of this correct opinion by him has touched the popular heart and may make him President. If General Grant be wise he will be governed by the same sentiment.

The Commune Collapses.

Our latest advices from the scene of hostilities about Paris indicate very plainly that the end of the insurrection is near at hand—that the collapse of the Commune may be expected at any moment. Defeated at every point, its forces driven back at the point of the bayonet, and a furious and devastating cannonade constantly maintained against its strongholds, resistance is unavailing. The masses of the reds see their cause hopelessly lost, the followers of the Commune are despondent, and they are about abandoning the rapidly sinking ship. Paris will soon be in the hands of the Thiers government, and, although much blood may yet be shed, it will not be long before the legitimate authority will reign supreme over all of France. We look for this ending of a causeless and unnecessary insurrection at an early hour, and when over we hope to see every effort made to save as much as possible from the terrible wreck that has been created. The capture of Fort d'Issy by the Versailles created a great sensation in Paris; it evidently shattered their hopes of further resistance. The resignation of General Rossel, the successor of Cluseret, followed close upon the heels of the loss of the Communists' stronghold. He, like a sensible man, did not wish to be in command when the edifice erected by the worst enemies France has ever had crumbles into pieces. Of course all is excitement within the great city. The authorities are doing all they can to restore confidence, and urge continued resistance; but they have a thankless task, and one in which they will meet with but little, if any, success. The people are beginning to tire of the war; they are disgusted with constant defeat, and are about ready, we think, to turn upon those who have led them on a fool's errand. The sitting of the Commune may be ended by the very people who have been its firmest adherents, and the crowd that has been so enthusiastic of late in the erection of barricades, and in doing much of the fighting outside the walls, may in a few days be the loudest shouters in favor of the Thiers government. Marshal MacMahon has the game safely caged, and when ready he will have it in his clutches completely. It is reported that the breaches in the walls of Paris will be practicable for assault by the end of the week. The storming columns of ten thousand men each have been detailed. General Douay has been placed in command of the fortification, and all is arranged so that when the cry *en avant* comes a short time only will be required to gain possession of Paris and compel at the point of the bayonet a rapid collapse of the Commune.

THE COAL TROUBLES seem likely to end in a miniature war of races. The Irish laborers, who were assaulted on Tuesday by the miners, have held a meeting and resolved that they will hereafter have no affiliation with Welshmen, and they call upon all people of other nationalities to endorse them. The result of the riot appears to be that three Irishmen were beaten to death, several others were severely injured, and an irreparable breach was made between the two parties, who should have closely fraternized in their warfare against the operators and the corporations. Both miners and laborers injure their cause by rioting and help the cause of the common enemy. It is a noteworthy suggestion, however, that these riots indicate desperation akin to that produced by starvation, and when it comes to this neither life nor property, whether of the employers or of disinterested citizens in the neighborhood, is safe an hour.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA NABOBS of the Taxpayers' Convention called upon the plebeian official of the State yesterday to consult regarding the best means of securing lower taxation and better credit. The Governor and his high adjuncts willingly gave all the information and aid they could to the needy patriots, but Governor Scott read them a sly lesson that does credit to his head. He told them the insolvency of the State was due entirely to the disturbed condition of the public mind and the insecurity to life and property, for which he was not responsible. In this the nabobs might have sniffed Ku Klux, but evidently they did not and went on calmly with their investigation. It was a very edifying spectacle indeed to see old Major General Butler and Ex-Secretary of the Rebel Treasury Trenchum consulting about filthy lucre with carpet-bag Governor Scott and two mulatto State officials.

The High Commission Treaty in the Senate—The First Day's Proceedings.

The treaty has passed from the White House to the Capitol. In compliance with the special call of the President, the United States Senate, in extra session, the Vice President in the chair, assembled at noon yesterday, the members fully informed upon the important business bringing them together, and apparently well pleased with the great work of the Joint High Commission awaiting their judgment. The first proceeding after the calling of the body to order was the prayer of the chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Newman, who, in behalf of the treaty, thus appealed to the Omnipotent Ruler of the Universe:—"Upon the United States and Great Britain we invoke Thy benediction of wisdom and peace. By no Satanic influence or errors of statesmanship may the peaceful relations of these Powers be interrupted for a moment. May all the people be united in a good example for the peaceful settlement of the great questions now pending. To which appeal, no doubt, 'all the people' will say 'Amen!'"

The usual committee was appointed to wait upon the President to inform him that the Senate was in session, and ready to receive any communication he might have to make. Next, pending the absence of the committee on their mission, the Senate took a brief recess, and on reassembling, after some little formalities, Mr. Cameron, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn over to Friday next (to-morrow.) Here Mr. Sumner put in the significant inquiry, "Why not make it a later day?" This looks like mischief. The object of Mr. Cameron's motion was a day for the consideration of the treaty by the Foreign Relations Committee, which he thought was all the time they would require in order to decide upon their report; but Mr. Sumner was clearly of the opinion that Mr. Cameron, in his motion, was in too much of a hurry. The motion, however, was adopted, so that at the meeting of the Senate, to-morrow, Mr. Cameron from his committee will doubtless report back the treaty to the Senate with the recommendation that it be ratified.

Next, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President "to furnish a copy of all reports made by the Hon. William Whiting, as Solicitor of the War Department, upon any claims made by the subjects of any foreign nations for damages in consequence of the war against our rebellious States from 1861 to 1865." And what does this mean? It means, perhaps, that Mr. Morrill or Mr. Sumner, or both these Senators, intend to make a fight against this treaty on the British claims against the United States, for the settlement of which it provides. At all events Mr. Morrill wants to see the budget of these claims, and in this he is right. In finding out, however, that the catalogue embraces neither Canadian Fenian raid claims, nor rebel cotton loan claims, nor blockade runners' claims, nor claims of British subjects living in the South for losses of slaves or losses of property of any kind from the war, we dare say that the prudent Senator from Vermont will be satisfied.

General Porter then appeared at the Senate door to announce that he was instructed by the President of the United States to deliver the Senate a message in writing, and having handed it in, on motion of Mr. Cameron, the Senate went into executive session. Here Senator Cameron, after the reading of the treaty, stated that it was highly honorable to both countries and negotiated in the interests of peace, and he suggested that it be given to the press of the country. Senator Sumner warmly seconded Senator Cameron in his last suggestion, although he is reported to have said that he did not fully approve of some portions of the treaty and thought they might be amended. Several Senators objected to giving the treaty to the public, mainly because it was contrary to the old way of doing things—a species of old foggyism that has fortunately become rather exceptional in the United States Senate of the present, and will doubtless be missing from it altogether in the future. Mr. Sumner's objections appear to have been levelled mainly at the claims of British subjects, and even in regard to them his chief opposition is accounted for by his remark that if decided opposition had been expressed by our Commissioners they would not have been admitted. Finally the treaty was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where it was very cordially received, its reading having created a good impression.

The opinion seems to prevail at Washington that within ten days or two weeks the business of this extra session will be finished in the final action of the Senate upon the treaty. No doubt appears to be entertained of its ratification, and by a large vote. The St. Domingo annexation treaty proved to be an apple of discord, and the President wisely cast it aside. The Alabama claims, British claims, St. Albans claims, East India gunpowder claims, Northeastern Fisheries, St. Lawrence navigation and Northwestern boundary treaty, appear as an olive branch, blooming with the symbols of peace, and so in all its details may it prove to be. Ratified by the Senate, it will be acceptable to the country, as all our treaties of peace have been, and will be a high feather in the cap of General Grant and his peace administration, for still the American people like the great soldier's unwarlike motto—"Let us have peace."

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION has rather outlived its usefulness, but we are glad to see its last letter on city affairs. It speaks quite freely and fearlessly on the city subjects of legislation in the late session of the Legislature, condemning without stint the Registration laws, the laws authorizing the issue of new bonds in certain cases, and partially condemning some of the provisions of the Viaduct Railroad act. It rather warmly eulogizes the larger jobs of the session, such as the new Tax Levy bill, the Broadway widening, the charter amendments and the water supply. To be sure, these were the great transparent jobs of the session, which any one but the dear old Citizens' Association could see through; but as that harmless body of genial old gentlemen have shown a thorough willingness to abuse some part of the ring legislation, we feel sure no thoughtless person can ever again accuse them of selling out to Tammany.

Louis Blanc on the Republic and the Commune.

Louis Blanc has written a letter on the struggle now raging in France, which we published in full in yesterday's HERALD. The veteran republican declares himself still a socialist, but not of that order of socialists who indulge in the wild dream of an equal distribution of property as the only means by which happiness can be secured to the citizen. M. Blanc's letter is plain and practical, and it pronounces some wholesome views on the unhappy conflict which now distresses France, and that, too, to use his own words, "under the eyes of the enemy whom our discords strengthen, and of the world, which is scandalized." "The principle for which I will fight," says M. Blanc, in another part of his letter, "as long as I can hold a pen, is that which the revolution proclaimed—that from which it derived the strength to crush the coalition of the kings—that explained by these words which explain so many victories and recall so many deeds—'Republic one and indivisible.'" This cry, which is uttered and cherished by so many Frenchmen to-day, will, we fear, be lost in the noise of contention and the conflict of the contending parties. M. Blanc is not the only advocate of the "republic one and indivisible," but every day which passes over Paris and Versailles at each other's throats reduces the chances of the establishment of a permanent republic in France. It is even now, we fear, too late. The time has passed when France might have risen from out of the ruin which the war with Germany brought upon her to be the first nation in Europe. It would, indeed, have crowned the edifice of greatness if the country, which, while robed in imperialism was humbled into weakness, yet possessed vitality enough to recruit fresh power and develop its strength in the great European republic. Such a result attained, and the war would not have been fought in vain; but how different the prospects now! Two sections of a great people fighting each other and exhibiting to the civilized world a phase of civil war scarcely paralleled in history. That the Commune is in a great measure to blame is true; but who will argue that the Thiers government is faultless? From one of the HERALD correspondents in Paris we learn that even from his cell in prison Archbishop Darboy, in conversation with the American Minister, Mr. Washburne, declared that M. Thiers did not understand the Parisians; and may we not imply, from the other remarks made by the venerable prelate, that a proper understanding and reasonable concessions by both parties would bring this useless effusion of blood and dreadful destruction of property to an end? Louis Blanc himself in his letter, moreover, declares "that those within the Assembly and those without, who would give their lives to see this sanguinary problem solved in a pacific manner, are condemned to the torture of being unable to perform a single act, to utter a cry, to say a word, without running the risk of provoking manifestations contrary to the object they propose, or without rendering themselves liable in this manner to irritate the malady, to envenom the wound." The situation is, indeed, one of misery—deep, direful and wretched misery—for France, from which we fear she can only be rescued by the strong arm of the German empire.

Ecclesiastical Reform in England.

It is a fact, not wholly without interest, that the Church founded by uxorious Henry the Eighth, of bloody memory, is in danger at the very moment that the Pope is in his biggest trouble. Mr. Miall, who has many intelligent and sympathizing friends in the United States, has once again made a bold endeavor and has once again been voted down. But the member for Bradford is the last man to be told that well-directed effort, because not immediately successful, is useless. If any man knows he knows that even the rock cannot resist the unrelenting drop. The opposition of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone has not chilled him. He will return again to the effort; and if he cannot, others, filled with and fired by his spirit, will do it for him. The *Nonconformist*, of which Mr. Miall has long been the editor, helped to make an end of the Irish Church establishment; and the *Nonconformist* does not mean to discontinue its efforts so long as the Church by law established exists either in Scotland or England. At a time when anti-State Church sentiments have made an end of the Papal temporalities, it is not at all improper that the proud Episcopal Church of England should also feel the force of modern progress.

A MELANCHOLY CASE is that of the two women in Brooklyn who were frightened to death by the presence of burglars in their rooms. It is an accepted maxim of the Court of General Sessions now that a burglar intends to commit murder, if necessary, when he enters a house for burglarious purposes, and here is a peculiar case that strongly illustrates the idea. The burglars have actually committed a double murder, not only without actual intention, but actually without any necessity, and we may imagine the horror with which they find that their crimes have brought them so suddenly and so uselessly under the awful shadow of the scaffold. The case is a singular one, and yet it is a wonder that it has not been a very frequent one, when we consider how many burglaries are committed and how very few women in this city are strong and fearless enough to look upon the chilling spectacle of a man in their room with a black mask on and a dark lantern in his hands, gliding noiselessly about like the man-wolf, and perhaps leaning over the bed whereon the woman lies and looking intently into her face to see if she is asleep—to look upon such a chilling spectacle as this and live.

ST. THOMAS AND VENEZUELA.—By special telegram to the HERALD from Havana we have later dates from the above named places. It is reported from St. Thomas that everything is apparently not working well with the cable expedition, and although the telegraph company reports all right it is not generally credited. From Venezuela we hear of several high-handed measures on the part of Blanco—such as blockading ports and imposing unusual duties. An outbreak is threatened at Caracas, which, if it occurs, may upset every thing generally in that republic.

Sherman's Ku Klux Speech Sustained.

The remarks General Sherman made in New Orleans on the 23d April, to wit—
"I probably have as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called the Ku Klux, and am perfectly satisfied that the thing is greatly over-estimated; and if the Ku Klux bills were kept out of Congress, and the army kept at their legitimate duties, there are enough good and true men in all Southern States to put down all Ku Klux or other bands of marauders."
—have been represented as not conveying his opinions. The statements to that effect have been demolished by a clear and precise declaration made in the Memphis (Tenn.) *Avant-courier* of the 10th inst., of which the following is an embodiment:—
The speech of General Sherman reported by Con-way to the New York *Tribune*, and reported in last night's despatches as having been made at the Union League at New Orleans, does not refer to the one delivered at the American Club on the 23d ult., and reported by its New Orleans correspondent, but to another speech of his before the Union League Club, in the hall of the intimate social relations existing between him, Bragg and Beauregard.
The *Avant-courier* further says its report was furnished by an officer of the United States army, who was present when the remarks attributed to General Sherman were delivered.
There should be no bother about this business. As an army officer, the informant of the *Avant-courier* should make the case clear. But, better than all, General Sherman should show his hand, and let the public know whether or not he is willing to accept a spontaneous nomination for the Presidency by the voice of the American people.

THE MISSION TO GREECE.—We learn that John M. Francis, editor of the *Troy Times*, has been nominated to the Senate by the President as our Minister to Greece, vice Tuckerman. In this nomination General Grant has succeeded in doing two things—first, in banishing an opponent, and second, in giving a chance to a thorough American newspaper man to let the American people know what the matter is with Greece.

Personal Intelligence.

Major General Phil Sheridan is domiciled at the Fifth Avenue.
Lieutenant Governor Allen C. Beach is a guest at the St. Nicholas.
The Earl and Countess of Eismere have apartments at the Brevoort House.
Major General Humphreys, of the United States Army, is domiciled at the Hoffman House.
John S. Thrasher, of Texas, is residing at the Sturtevant House.
Senator E. F. Rice, of Arkansas, is abiding at the St. Nicholas.
Mrs. Lincoln and her son Thad are stopping at the Fifth Avenue.
Francis B. Hayes, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, is stopping at the Brevoort House.
Judge Henry Sherman, of Washington, is residing at the Astor House.
Judge Allen, of Texas, is sojourning at the Sturtevant House.
Ex-Governor William Dennison, of Ohio, is a sojourner at the St. Nicholas.
Captain Cook, of the steamship *Russia*, is at the Brevoort House.
State Treasurer W. H. Bristol is abiding at the St. Nicholas.
W. F. Hathaway, of England, is domiciled at the Sturtevant House.
Van R. Richmond is staying at the St. Nicholas.
High Commissioners Lord Tenterden and Professor Bernard left the Brevoort House for Boston yesterday.

JERSEY RAILROAD CONSOLIDATIONS.

Farwell Camden and Amboy—A Richmond in the Field.
Yesterday was a momentous day in the history of New Jersey. The doom of Camden and Amboy as a corporation was sealed. The election of directors took place at Trenton—the last election the stockholders will ever participate in as Camden and Amboy men. Thirty thousand shares voted and the old regime was re-elected. The following are the directors chosen:—W. H. Gatzmer, Benjamin Fish, Cambridge Livingston, Asahel Welsh, Samuel Welch, Charles McAllister and William S. Cook. The majority of these are favorable to the proposed transfer.
The "regular ticket," so called, was favorable to the cause, and never was there a livelier opinion in favor of the proposed change. The meeting was an exciting event ever held by this corporation.
The following are the directors of the canal company elected:—Robert F. Stockton, John M. Reed, Moses Taylor, John G. Stevens, Richard S. Conover, William W. Shippen, Albert W. Markley, John Jacob Astor and G. Morris Borraine.
Twenty-five thousand shares voted.
The question of lease or no lease will be the first business after the organization of the new company. Directors, and the decision will be laid before the stockholders.
The Pennsylvania Central men are endeavoring to hurry up the proposed lease, they may use the coveted price. The lease of Camden and Amboy has appeared as a competitor, and has offered \$1,000,000 bonus on the terms proposed by the Pennsylvania Central. It has even offered a higher bonus if any inducements be held out in the meantime. It remains, therefore, for Camden and Amboy, which were certain to be gulled up, to make the best terms possible.
A special despatch from Trenton to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says the stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal met to-day in annual session. There was a large number of stockholders present than ever before at any similar meeting. The ostensible business was the election of directors for the ensuing year—seven in the Camden and Amboy road and nine in the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The present directors in both companies were re-elected by very large majorities. In the Camden road the vote was 10,000 to 25,000, and in the Delaware and Raritan the vote was 10,000 to 25,000. The only question at issue in the election was that of leasing or not leasing the works of the United States. Of the seven old and new re-elected directors of the Camden and Amboy road five are avowedly against leasing and two in favor. Of nine Delaware and Raritan Canal directors two are against leasing and seven in favor. Thus making the relative strength of parties in the joint board seven against leasing and nine in favor.
The following are the directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad:—William H. Gatzmer, Benjamin Fish, Cambridge Livingston, Asahel Welsh, Samuel Welch, Charles McAllister and William S. Cook.
The following are the directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company:—Robert F. Stockton, John M. Reed, Moses Taylor, John G. Stevens, Richard S. Conover, William W. Shippen, Albert W. Markley, John Jacob Astor and G. Morris Borraine.
The directors of the New Jersey Railroad are largely in favor of the lease. There were four or four tickets composed of opponents of the lease, voted for, but the candidates elected were voted for by pretty much all the friends of leasing. Almost the entire afternoon was devoted to the election. So far as the action of the day is an evidence of the sentiment of the stockholders on the question of leasing the union work, it is strongly in the affirmative, though as yet little is definitely known of the details of the proposed lease to the Pennsylvania Central Company, and as far as all of those embodied in the new proposition made by the Reading Railroad Company. There was much said as to whether this could be a better deal than the proposed lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and quite a number, including among them some of the directors and most of the large shareholders, held that, whether by paying more or less, the matter of lease was not open to further negotiation by committees of two contracting parties, and that the lease was a done deal. The following points suggested by the committee of leasing the union work, and those were next day accepted by the Pennsylvania Railroad. This, it is held, concluded the bargain between the parties, so far as the committees of the two boards of directors have connection with it, and to break from it now to treat with the new party would be trifling if not dishonorable.
Mr. Asahel Welsh stated that the lease was still in the hands of the committee and not yet completed.

Lease of the Newark and New York Central Railroad.

The lease of the Newark and New York Central Railroad to the New Jersey Central Railroad was effected yesterday, the agreement being that the lessees pay seven per cent per annum, semi-annually, on the entire cost of the road. The lease is to be perpetual. This is in effect a mere formality, forasmuch as the great bulk of the stock of the road was owned and controlled by stockholders in the Central. Out of the millions it cost to construct the road the capitalists of Newark came forward to the extent of \$2,000,000. But for two of three contracted Newarkers like Mr. John McGrew the road would never have been built.